CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, FOREST, CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING.

(i) Weather and Crop Condition

758. The following statement furnishes the particulars of Rainfall (In Millimeters) for the year 1958-59.

District	*No. of Raingauge Stations.	Normal Rainfall	Actual Average Rainfall 1958-59	Departure from Normal.
1. Bangalore ...	31	777·3	912·0	+ 134·7
2. Belgaum ...	9	791·7	805·2	+ 13·5
3. Bellary ...	11	571·7	578·3	+ 6·6
4. Bidar ...	3	857·0	1118·7	+ 261·7
5. Bijapur ...	11	569·9	521·3	— 48·6
6. Chickmagalur ...	24	1890·7	2167·8	+ 277·1
7. Chitradurga ...	25	566·8	629·6	+ 62·8
8. Coorg ...	21	2702·7	3608·9	+ 906·2
9. Dharwar ...	16	684·4	832·1	+ 147·7
10. Gulbarga ...	9	717·7	779·1	+ 61·4
11. Hassan ...	27	1015·2	1243·6	+ 228·4
12. Kolar ...	37	720·9	824·7	+ 103·8
13. Mandya ...	18	687·9	839·3	+ 151·4
14. Mysore ...	32	757·5	919·2	+ 161·7
15. North Kanara ...	9	2714·3	3340·5	+ 626·2
16. Raichur ...	13	579·3	582·8	+ 3·5
17. Shimoga ...	28	1461·0	1790·9	+ 329·9
18. South Kanara ...	8	3370·8	4099·8	+ 229·0
19. Tumkur ...	46	668·7	653·9	— 14·8
State ...	378	1189·7	1328·8	+ 139·1

*Excluding Observatory Raingauge Stations of I.M. Department.

759. The highest rainfall for the year was 10210·3 millimeters at Nagar Town, Shimoga District, while the lowest total for the year was 255·6 millimeters gauged at Nayakanhatti in Chitradurga District. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours for the year was at Nagar Town in Shimoga District, where a rainfall of 419·1 millimeters was recorded on 28th June, 1958.

The Effects of Weather on Crops.

760. Rainfall was normal in Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Raichur and Shimoga Districts. Excessive rainfall was recorded in Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar, Bellary, Bijapur, Belgaum, North Kanara, Bidar and Coorg Districts but the condition of crops was fairly normal throughout the State. Rainfall was normal and well distributed throughout the State in

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May 1958. During June, rainfall was normal in most of the districts. Crops were in good condition except in Gadag Taluk of Dharwar District, where crops were damaged by caterpiller. In the month of July 1958, rainfall was deficient in most of the districts except in Hassan, Chickmagalur, Chitradurga and Bidar Districts. Condition of the crops was generally good except in the case of jola in T. Narasipur Taluk and paddy in Arasikere Taluk, which were slightly affected by caterpillar. During August, condition of crops was generally good except in Nelamangala Taluk of Bangalore District, where ragi crop suffered due to heavy rainfall. Paddy crop in Arasikere Taluk was affected by grasshoppers and in Mudhol Taluk. Groundnut crop was affected by insufficient rainfall in Badami Taluk. Kharif Jowar, ragi and savi were damaged to some extent in Hungal and Hirekerur Taluks due to heavy rains. Groundnut was affected by grasshoppers in Byadgi, and the same was affected due to excessive rain in Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar Districts. In September, rainfall was excessive in Kolar and Coorg Districts and deficient in Chitradurga, Dharwar, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bellary Districts. Condition of crops was generally good except in Nanjangud Taluk where paddy crop was affected by pests. Groundnut was slightly affected by pests in Sandur Taluk. Groundnut and other crops were damaged due to continuous rains in Haliyal and Ranebennur Taluks. Coffee and cardamom were affected by 'Dropping disease' in Mercara Taluk of Coorg District.

761. During October 1958, rainfall was normal in most of the districts but deficient in Tumkur, Bellary, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts. Crops were in good condition except in some parts of Turuvekere Taluk where castor crop was affected by caterpillar. Paddy crop in Nanjangud Taluk was affected by pests and crops withered in Arasikere Taluk of Hassan District due to non-receipt of timely rain. Chillies crop was demaged by Korachu disease in Kadur Taluk of Chickmagalur District. Cotton was affected by disease in Ranebennur Taluk of Dharwar District. Crops were badly affected in Raichur and Bidar Districts due to scanty rainfall. In November, there was normal rainfall throughout the State except in Belgaum and Bijapur Districts where there was

scanty rainfall. Rain was deficient in Dharwar District. Condition of standing crops was fair except in Bangalore North Taluk where ragi was affected to some extent. Ragi and chillies crops were affected by pests in Madhugiri Taluk of Tumkur District. There was no rainfall during the month of December except in Mysore District. Condition of crops was generally fair except in parts of Bangarpet Taluk, where the yield of dry crops were low due to insufficient rainfall. Dry crops and wet crops in Challakere Taluk failed due to insufficient rainfall. The yield of Hingari crops was poor due to untimely and inadequate rainfall. Paddy crops were damaged by pests in Mysore Taluk. There was no rainfall during the month of January but crops were in good condition. Yield of dry crops in Bangarpet was low due to untimely rainfall. Twenty per cent of the paddy crop was damaged in parts of Nanjangud due to untimely rainfall. There was no rainfall during February except in Mysore and Mandya Districts where it was normal. Crops were in good condition except in Pavagada Taluk of Tumkur District where paddy crop was affected by stem borer. The yield of crops in Bellary Taluk was low due to scarcity of water.

762. There was no rainfall during the month of March except in Mysore District where the rainfall was normal. The condition of standing crops was good. Paddy crop was slighty affected by pests in Kolar District.

(ii) Agriculture

763. The Department of Agriculture aims at development of Agriculture, intensively and extensively. The progress in this direction during the year has been very significant. General.

764. The Department consists of three main wings, *viz.*, Research, Extension and Education. Agricultural Research is the foundation for agricultural development. Improved agronomic practices, better seeds, improved implements and efficient plant protection measures are developed as a result of continuous work at the Agricultural Research Stations and Farms. These Research Stations and Farms are located in different parts of the State to solve the problems of various agricultural tracts, having

different soil and climatic conditions and cropping patterns. During the year, there were 44 Research Stations and Farms in the State, excluding the seed farms which are meant exclusively for multiplication of nucleus seeds of improved varieties. There are also four research divisions in the Department, *viz.*, (1) Botany, (2) Chemistry, (3) Entomology and (4) Plant Pathology. The research wings conduct research on various agricultural problems both in the laboratories as well as in the agricultural research stations.

765. The results of research obtained at the research stations and laboratories are transmitted to the farmers through the Extension wing of the Department. From State level downwards to village level there is a net work of Extension workers.

Agricultural Season and Crop Condition.

766. The climatic conditions that existed during the year in the State were considered to be not very satisfactory.

767. In Bangalore Division, rains were not properly distributed. Late showers failed in most taluks of Mandya and Chitradurga Districts which made cultivation of summer crops difficult. In Raichur, the weather conditions were normal in most parts and the crops were satisfactory, except in the district of Bellary where rains failed. In Dharwar Division, sowing of Kharif crops was delayed due to failure of rains in time while the continuous rains during July affected the growth of Kharif crop which, however improved afterwards due to the break in August. Sowing of cotton was also delayed for want of rains during the normal period of sowing. The absence of rains in September affected the growth of Kharif crops. In Mysore Division, the season was normal except in Shimoga and South Kanara, where much damage was caused due to heavy floods. The continuous rains in June and July very much affected the planting of paddy and the growth of other crops. As south-west monsoon was received late, planting of paddy was delayed to some extent. In South Kanara the season was not favourable for the second crop. In Hassan, the cotton crop suffered due to heavy rains in August, September and October.

768. As regards damage by pests and diseases, in Gulbarga there was heavy attack of pod borer on red gram and gram. The groundnut crop suffered from the attack

of Aphids, leaf minor and red hairy caterpillar. Onion and chillies were severely attacked by Thrips in Bellary. In Dharwar and Belgaum Districts, paddy was attacked by grasshopper.

769. Scarcity of labour was experienced in the Malnad parts of the State and as such wages were a bit high during the time of harvest. Prices of the agricultural commodities were fairly better compared to the previous year In general, although the weather at certain period was not very satisfactory due to showers received during the growth of crops, there was improvement. As prices were fairly good, the general condition of the farmer was satisfactory.

Improve Implements

770. The iron board ploughs were already popular with the ryots. New implements like puddler and tramplers were slowly gaining popularity. Mechanised cultivation by the use of tractors and bulldozers was also taken up by the cultivators for reclamation and preparatory cultivation wherever their services were available.

Manures and Fertilisers.

771. The ryots were giving prominence to the use of organic manures for improving their crop yields. Among the artificial fertilisers, Ammonium Sulphate and Superphosphate are very popular and it was found difficult at times to cater to the needs of the ryots. To supplement this deficiency, fertilisers like Urea, Ammonium Sulphate, Nitrate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate etc., were being popularised by laying out fertiliser demonstrations on ryots fields with the aid given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

772. Chemical fertilisers were made available to the ryots through the medium of co-operative societies and wherever the societies were not functioning they were supplied through the departmental godowns.

773. Green manure seeds like sunnhemp, glyricidia, sesbania daincha and others were also made available to the ryots through the departmental depots.

Improved Strains.

774. The improved strains released by the Department for the benefit of the farmers has given 10 to 15 per cent more yield than local. Improved strains were already occupying 50 per cent of the area. Paddy and cotton strains were very popular and they have already reached 80 per cent mark on an average.

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Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Seeds.

775. Mainly, improved varieties of seed paddy, ragi, cotton, jola and groundnuts were distributed to the ryots. Seeds produced on the Government Seed Multiplication Farms were distributed to the registered seed growers for further multiplication and distribution to the ryots.

Double Cropping

776. To step up food production, the ryots have been induced to take up a second crop on their lands wherever facilities exist.

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.

777. The encouraging results obtained in the Japanese method of paddy cultivation has given a fillip to the ryots to take to this method seriously. Intensive propaganda is also done by the distribution of pamphlets, literature, etc., and by conducting occular demonstrations, exhibiting films by the field staff.

Work done in N. E. S. & C.D. Project areas.

778. Concerted efforts were made to improve agricultural techniques of these areas by popularising the latest methods of cultivations of crops on scientific lines so as to raise the fertility level of the soil gradually and to ensure good harvest. Irrigation well facilities were provided by way of sinking wells, supplying pumpsets, renovating tanks, etc. In the field of soil conservation and reclamation of land, much work has been done.

Introduction of Dry Farming Method in Bunded Areas.

779. With a view to bring home to the cultivators the benefits of dry farming practices and especially in the bunded areas, 83 half field dry farming demonstrations were laid out on cultivators fields and 134 leading cultivators were trained in dry farming on the Agricultural Research Station, Bijapur.

Minor Irrigation.

780. There were many tanks and bhandaras constructed and repaired to bring more area under irrigation. To make best use of available water for irrigation, intensive propaganda and demonstrations were organized and meetings were held with a view to make the cultivators irrigation minded.

Plant protection.

781. Different kinds of insecticides and fungicides were stocked in all the districts in adequate quantities for supply to the cultivators.

Rabi Campaign.

782. Rabi campaign was launched during the year in the Rabi areas of the State. During the campaign, Sulphur and Agrosan G. N. were distributed free of cost to treat

the seeds against black-smut of jowar and seedling blight of wheat, respectively.

783. No major pests and diseases were reported during the year in the State. Facilities such as dusters, sprayers, fungicides, insecticides, etc., were provided to combat losses due to pests and diseases. Pests and Diseases.

784. Agricultural Associations were formed in every village and periodical meetings were held by the departmental staff. Subvention farms and demonstration plots were arranged through the help of these associations. During the association meetings, all methods of improved agriculture were explained to the ryots. Agricultural Associations.

785. There were four Agricultural colonies in the Bangalore Division, three ten-member colonies in the Visvesvaraya canal area in Mandya and one under the Marconahalli Reservoir in Tumkur District. These colonies were provided with both dry and wet lands and were given Government loans and technical advice. The aim of the colonies is to encourage educated unemployed young men to join in team work and undertake farming on improved lines. Agricultural Colonies.

786. There were two grades of colonies, *viz.*, First and Second. The former colonists are provided each with 15 acres of wet land and 10 acres of dry land on furnishing a cash security of Rs. 1,000, and a cash loan of Rs. 2,000 is advanced to each of them towards construction of building, equipment, and cultivation expenses. The latter colonists are provided each with 9 acres of wet land and 10 acres of dry land and a Government loan of Rs. 750. V.C. Colonies

787. The seasonal conditions, not being favourable, during the year, owing to uneven distribution of rains, the crops were affected.

788. This is a second grade colony with a strengh of 17 colonists. Except four colonists who were entertained recently all others have constructed quarters. Most of the colonists are permanently residing on the colony and were personally cultivating their lands. Marconahalli Colony.

789. Seasonal conditions were favourable during the early part of the cultivating season. Since rains were not sufficient during the latter part, dry crops suffered.

790. During the period of Vanamahotsava, seeds and seedlings of edible and non-edible fruit trees and green manuring plants were distributed. Vanamahotsava.

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Agricultural Education.

791. There were two Agricultural Colleges in the State. One at Hebbal, Bangalore, and the other at Dharwar.

792. Apart from this, there were six Agricultural Schools in the State where sons of farmers were trained in the improved techniques of Agriculture.

793. *Agricultural College, Hebbal, Bangalore.*—This College was started in 1946 and the strength during the year was 316 (271).

794. The College was included in Region No. V of T.C.M. Programme. Equipment amounting to 11,351 dollars were received from the Programme and in addition T.C.M. Specialists were assisting the teaching programme in the College. An " Agricultural Extension Course" was newly introduced in the College during the year.

795. During the year, two batches of village level workers were given Basic Training in Agriculture for a period of six months.

796. *Agricultural College, Dharwar.*—The College was started in 1947, and the strength on the roll was 352 (315). There were 22 (16) post-graduate students.

Plan Progress.

797. A total number of 98 schemes were formulated for 1958-59, out of which 92 schemes were in operation during the year. The Budget provision for the year was Rs. 63·399 lakhs. The budget provision made for different categories of schemes included in the State Plan and the expenditure incurred was as follows :—

	Provision in 1958-59	Expenditure during 1958-59 (Actuals)	No. of schemes in operation
(1) Agricultural Research and Production.	25·826	11·258	63
(2) Agricultural Education ..	4·922	2·626	6
(3) Agricultural Information and Propaganda.	0·535	0·227	2
(4) Horticulture ...	4·516	0·719	4
(5) General Schemes ...	2·579	1·026	4
(6) Soil Conservation ...	25·021	20·112	13
	63 399	35·968	92

Development of Commercial Crops.

798. Special emphasis was given for the development of the following commercial crops whose increased production would either find an increased market in foreign

countries or enable to save foreign exchange to a great extent :—

(i) *Cashewnut.*—Development work was taken up mainly in North Kanara and South Kanara Districts. During the year, an area of 3,585 acres was brought under cashew cultivation against the target of 2,000 acres.

(ii) *Pepper.*—Development work was being done in parts of Malnad. Out of a total of 2,58,000 cuttings potted in various nurseries, 1,20,000 were made available to the growers. As against the target of 1,625 acres, 825 acres were brought under pepper cultivation during the year.

(iii) *Cotton.*—Against the year's target of 28,10,000 acres, 25,11,864 acres were brought under this crop during the year.

(iv) *Sugarcane.*—The results of the demonstrations conducted on cultivators fields show the yield as varying from 21 to 52 tons per acre in check plots and from 28 to 62 tons in the demonstration plots.

(v) *Cocoanut.*—During the year, 53,894 seedlings were distributed against the target of 90,000 seedlings.

(vi) *Arecanut.*—During the year, 2,38,000 seedlings were distributed against the target of 2,00,000 seedlings.

(vii) *Fruits.*—To promote production by supplying seedlings, grafts, etc., and also to serve as a demonstration orchard, the scheme at Padil, Mangalore, continued during the year with the target of distributing 8,000 seedlings. During the year, 896 seedlings were distributed to progressive cultivators.

Agricultural Research, Information and Statistics.

799. No physical targets have been fixed for the Research Schemes as the work is purely of experimental nature. Research work relating to the causes of the various diseases and pests on the various commercial crops which come in the way of increased production and also the methods of controlling them were in progress in various Research Stations in the State.

800. The Agricultural Information Unit was engaged in the work of diseminating the results of Research and other activities of the Department to the farmers.

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801. The Information Section conducted several exhibitions in the State. Radio talks were given over the All India Radio, Bangalore, in its rural programme on the improved Agricultural practices.

Soil Conservation.

802. A provision of Rs. 25·021 lakhs was made for soil conservation work during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 20·112 lakhs was incurred for the items of work. Contour bunding work in the scarcity districts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar was done under the provisions of the Bombay Land Improvement Scheme Act. An area of 35,595 acres was contour bunded exceeding the target of 32,000 acres during the year. Although contour bunding scheme was in operation in the districts o Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar, progress could not be made mostly for want of Land Improvement Scheme Act. Research work on soil conservation was continued. Soil survey of 6,775 acres was completed during the year.

Conclusion.

803. The Department was endeavouring to bring home to the ryots the benefits of improved techniques of Agriculture by teaching the farmers by demonstrations, propaganda and publicity. This activity of the Department coupled with the supply and services has contributed much to the progress of Agriculture in the State in general and food production in particular.

(iii) Forest.

Forest Area

804. The forest area of the State was 13,573·74 (13,556·68) square miles at the end of the year. Out of this 12,093·12 square miles were in charge of the Forest Department and 1,480·62 square miles in charge of the Revenue Department.

Free Grazing

805. As in the previous year, free grazing was allowed in all the Divisions of Old Mysore State except in Bellary Division and in the areas under regeneration and in exploited coupes. In Bellary, Gulbarga, Kollegal and South Kanara Divisions cattle were allowed to graze on prepaid licenses.

806. The total revenue realised under grazing during the year was Rs. 1,11,178 (Rs. 1,06,296).

Spike Disease

807. Spike disease continued to cause heavy damage to sandal trees in the districts of Mysore, Coorg, Hassan, Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar. With a view to prevent

the spread of this disease, sandalwood trees attacked by spike and with no heartwood were uprooted and burnt and others carrying the disease but containing heartwood were uprooted and were removed to sandal depots.

Animal Pests

808. As usual, some occasional damage to nurseries and young plantations was caused by bison, sambar, pig, wild elephant, wild boar and monkeys.

Silviculture

809. Evergreen forests were worked under selection system and the fuel forests under Coppice or Coppice with standards or Reserve system as per the sanctioned plans or the synopsis.

810. The natural regeneration of important commercial species in deciduous and evergreen forests was satisfactory. In Belgaum Circle, the natural regeneration was encouraged mainly from seeds of mother trees left unfelled in areas where canopy was opened by annual selection fellings and also by coppice growth in areas worked under coppice with standard system of felling.

811. *Artificial Regeneration*:—In order to supplement the natural regeneration and improve the quality of the growing stock, intensive regeneration of teak with an admixture of sandalwood and other important hardwoood and softwood species was carried out over an area of 21,356 acres.

812. Eucalyptus plantations were raised around Bhadravati with a view to meet the future needs of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works for fuel. In Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar and Bellary Districts, large scale fuel plantations, mainly of Eucalyptus and Casuarina, were raised to meet the large scale demands of the urban population.

813. Large scale cashew plantations were also raised in the coastal tracts of North and South Kanara Districts.

I. By Government Agency.

Exploitation

814. (a) *Major Forest Produce* (i) *Timber*:—The exploitation of timber was carried out largely by the Departmental agency. In Shimoga circle, the exploitation was confined to forest areas coming under submersion and those areas which had to be cleared either for regeneration purposes or for release for irrigation purposes. In other areas, the exploitation was done in accordance with the

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prescriptions of working plans in force. The timber was extracted from the coupes to the sale depots through the agency of logging contractors who did the felling of market trees, converted the felled trees into logs, pieces, poles and sleepers and delivered the prepared material at the prescribed sale depots at the sanctioned contract rates for meeting the demands of the Railways and other Indentors and also for depot sales.

Details of timber harvested and supplied during the year are furnished below :—

Timber harvested.	*Timber supplied.*
Teak 22,47,696 Cft.	Teak 20,16,586 Cft.
Non-teak 50,51,059 Cft.	Non-teak 49,80,916 Cft.
Teak poles 153,106 Nos.	Teak poles 93,141 Nos.
Other poles 12,618 Nos.	Non-teak poles 2,522 Nos.
Sleepers 1,56,599.	Sleepers 1,53,558 Nos.
Teak ballis 14,721 Nos.	Ballis 873 Nos.

(ii) *Firewood and Charcoal*:—The total collections of firewood and charcoal during the year were as follows :—

Shimoga Circle	...	55,580 tons of fuel, 16,012 tons of charcoal.
Coorg Circle	...	8,329 tons of firewood.
Belgaum Circle	...	31,68,315 Cft. of firewood.

(iii) *Bamboos*:—Bamboos both bambusa arundinacea or the big bamboo and dendracalamus strictus or the small bamboo were extracted departmentally for supply to Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravati.

(iv) *Sandalwood*:—The exploitation of sandalwood was confined to dead and mature sandal trees diseased (spiked) and all trees yielding heartwood in the submersion and irrigable areas of the reservoir projects.

815. The revenue realised by the sale of sandalwood in retail through agents and by auction was Rs. 21,63,778-72 and that of supply to Sandal Oil Factory was Rs. 66,57,557-94.

(b) *Minor Fortst Produce*:—Out of 15,792 lbs. of prosopis juliflora seeds collected (Re. 0-56 nP. per lb.) in Bellary Division during the year, 14,687 lbs. were disposed of.

816. Ivory:—Seventeen elephant tusks which were collected during the year in Mysore Division remained undisposed of which 72 lbs. of ivory collected in North Coorg Division were disposed of in public auction.

817. One hundred and ninety-one pounds of honey and seven and half pounds of wax were collected by the Department in Kollegal Division during the year.

II. By Private Agency :

818. (a) *Major Forest Produce* :—The total quantities of timber, firewood and charcoal removed by the purchasers, free grantees and rights and privileges holders are detailed below :—

Particulars	Timber	Firewood	Charcoal
	Cft.	Cft.	Bags.
Purchasers ...	56,92,598	14,58,89,798	3,60,657
Free grantees ...	60,111	...	...
	2,287 poles		
Rights and Privileges holders.	104,702	10,05,300	...

819. Local forest contractors mainly exploited the timber and firewood from the coupes sold.

820. Firewood :—Twenty firewood depots run by contractors for making available firewood to public at reasonable rates in Belgaum Circle continued to function and firewood was sold to public at fixed rates.

821. Bamboos and Canes :—Details of bamboos and other minor forest produce removed from the forests by purchasers, free grantees and rights and privileges holders are furnished below :—

.....	Purchasers Nos	Free Grantees Nos.	Rights and privileges holders.
Dowgas (Big Bamboos) ...	25,98,411	150	7,14,646
Medar (Small Bamboos) ...	72,26,164	18,337	6,75,177
Shivs	36,49,960	900	1,72,001
Thorns (Bamboos) ...	4,499 Clds.		
Garte Bamboos ...	4,28,175		
Seebu	32,611 Clds.		
Split Bamboos	2,160 Clds.		
Vate bamboos	1,10,763 Nos.		67,500
Arkady	291 Clds.		
	2,282 Hd. Loads.		
	582 Clds.		
Dry Bamboos	5,89,910 lbs.		
Canes	14,916 Nos.		2,94,000 Nos.

822. (b) *Minor Forest Produce* :—The right of collection of various items of minor forest produce in the Government Forests was sold either annually or bi-annually or on permits. The important items of minor forests produce

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sold were honey and wax, myrobalams, thangadi and kakke barks, avaram barks, sheegekai, tumri (thupra) leaves, halmaddi dhup and wild pepper, cashewnut, tamarind, seeds and leaves of pongamia glabra, catchu, and manganese ore.

823. The total revenue realised by the sale of the above produce during the year was Rs. 18,64,693-35.

Forest Industries.

824. The Government Industrial Undertakings namely the Government Central Wood Working and Furniture Workshops, Tumkur, the Government Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati, the Government Saw Mills, Shimoga, Jai Hind Saw Mills, Dandeli, Government Saw Mills at Joida and the Private Saw Mills working for the Department namely the Alnavar Saw Mills, Kirwatti Saw Mills, Wood Seasoning Kiln at Dandeli, and the Private enterprises depending on the forests for their raw materials namely the Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd., Dandeli, the West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Dandeli, Hindmatha Industries, Hubli, the Bombay Wood Distillation Factory, Londa, the Mysore Commercial Union Ltd., Bangalore, etc., were functioning satisfactorily during the year.

825. Several Developmental Schemes were implemented under the Second Five Year Plan during the year.

Welfare activities of Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes.

826. The activities of the Department towards the welfare of backward classes and scheduled tribes are briefly indicated below:—

(i) Deserving poor people of Bhatkal, Honnavar and part of Kumta Takuka, majority of whom belong to backward classes, were granted from the forests, free of charge, 1,800 Tali palms. The powdered pith of these palms is used as food.

(ii) Free removal of canes and bamboos was permitted from the forests of Kanara District to the members of scheduled castes for the manufacture of baskets, thatties, etc.

(iii) The Rohits (Shoe-makers) of Kanara District) were allowed to collect and remove hirda (Myrobalams, free of charge from the forests in Kanara Western Division.

(iv) Kumri cultivation under Agri-Silvi system wherever possible was encouraged by allowing the people

of the scheduled castes, tribes and backward classes to grow and reap ragi crop in plantation areas in return for the help rendered by them for planting and cultural operations.

(v) The lands granted to backward class people under the Agri-Silvi system during the previous year in Dharwar Division were continued during the year.

(vi) Allotment of forest coupes to Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies in Belgaum Circle at departmental upset prices was continued.

(vii) Apart from the removals of timber and other forest produce allowed under free grants and other privileges, fabricated doors and windows were supplied from the Government Saw Mills at Shimoga to the Revenue Department for the construction of houses for the depressed class people.

(viii) The Tribal School run at Kalhalla in South Coorg Division for the benefit of the children of the tribal people was continued during the year.

827. *Kunbi Settlement*:—There were 17 colonies of kunbis consisting of 120 families in Sagar Division. These kunbi settlers continued to render service in clearing forest demarcation lines, raising plantations and attending to other cultural operations in the Division.

Wild Life Preservation.

828. The Department bestowed considerable attention to the protection and reservation of wild fauna. In addition to general protection, the Venugopal Wild Life Park (310 square miles) of which the Bandipur Game Sanctuary is the SANCTORUM, the Jauger Valley Wild Life Park, the Nagarhole Game Sanctuary (110 sq. miles), the Dandeli Sanctuary (80 sq. miles), the Ranganthittoo Bird Sanctuary (188 sq. miles) and the several Tiger Preserves were maintained.

829. Wild Life Week was celebrated during the year. Illustrated literature explaining the need for the preservation of wild life was distributed to the public.

Management of Inam and Private Forests.

830. (*a*) *Sagare Inam Forest*:—Sagare Inam forest of 950 acres continued to be managed by the Department.

(*b*) *Biligiri Rangan Temple Forest*:—This forest with an area of 35·375 square miles continued under the management of this Department. A quantity of 5,363 Cft.

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of timber was collected and 4,801 Cft. carted to the Depot and sold in auction. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 85,377-08.

(*c*) *Kalasa Inam Forest*:—The Inam Forest of Sri Kalaseswaraswamy Temple in Chickmagalur Division comprising an area of 6,769 acres and 30 guntas continued under the management of the Department.

Elephants

831. The number of elephants on the roll at the close of the year was 110.

Vanamahotsava.

832. As in previous years, the Department took keen interest and participated in the celebration of Vana mahotsava at the District, Taluk and Hobli levels. Several lakhs of seedlings of teak and other economic species like Eucalyptus, Casuarina, Nim, Mango and Jack fruits were supplied to the public, local bodies and Government departments. In this connection, teachers and students in the various Educational Institutions took active part in the celebrations.

Finance.

833. Against the revised allotment of Rs. 4,49,77,000 for 1958-59 the revenue for the year was Rs. 5,67,93,912 (Rs. 4,97,15,951). There was thus an increase of Rs. 1,18,16,912 over the amount anticipated in the revised estimate under all heads including realisation of old outstandings. The improvement in the revenue position was partly due to the better prices realised for the sale of coupes and the higher prices at which the timber was sold in the auction sale and also due to the larger quantities of timber and sleepers supplied to the Railways and the Defence services through Director General of Supplies and Disposals, the Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Ltd., Bangalore, and other indentors like the Karnataka Medical College, Hubli, Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Private) Ltd., Neyveli, during the year. The market rates for timber continued to rule high throughout the year.

834. The total expenditure under 10 Forest was Rs. 2,04,43,373. The net revenue surplus was Rs. 3,63,50,539 (Rs. 3,34,58,483).

Conclusion.

835. The common Forest Act for the new State has been compiled and was pending legislation. The revised Game Act and Rules have been framed during the year. The Common Forest Accounts Code and the Rules thereunder were also under compilation during the year.

836. Teak, the versatile timber, was in short supply due to various reasons. The strain on this timber can be eased to a considerable extent by popularising the less known hard woods which under chemical treatment can be made quite durable.

837. Action has been taken to put up two more treatment plants to treat the less durable and less common timbers with preservatives and put treated timber in the market. In this connection, a scheme for the creation of a unit known as "Integrated Wood Industries", which envisages the installation of treatment plant, seasoning kiln, wood working factory, etc., was under way. A new seasoning kiln with 1,200 Cft. capacity per charge was completed during the year at Murkal and one more treatment plant at Hunsur is to be installed under the Second Five Year Plan. Purchase of two mobile treatment plants which would make treated timber and bamboo available to the poorest in the land at their doors, has been sanctioned by Government and the installation of these mobile treatment plants was on hand. The establishment of a Rayon Pulp Factory in the State at a cost of Rs. 10 crores, which will depend entirely on bamboos and which will go a long way to enrich the country by salvaging two lakhs tons of bamboos now going to waste year after year, was also under consideration.

838. Forests are an important source of ever mounting revenue which has risen from 275 lakhs in 1956-57 to 497 lakhs in 1957-58 and Rs. 5,67,93,912 in 1958-59. Forests are one of the nations greatest assets not because of the monetary advantage but because of the immense good they do.

(iv) Co-operation

(1st July 1958 to 30th June 1959).

839. The Co-operative Movement in the State has recorded progress in many facets during the year. Below is given a comparative statement showing the progress :— General

	.....		As on 30-6-1958	As on 30-6-1959
			(Figures in lakhs).	
1	Number of societies	...	0·12,960	0·12949
2	Number of members	...	19·15	20·21

	.....		As on 30-6-1958	As on 30-6-1959
			Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs.
3	Paid-up share capital	...	879·62	1,156·06
4	Deposits	...	1,722·27	1,641·50
5	Borrowings—			
	(i) Government	...	307·01	274·02
	(ii) Central Institutions	...	2,274·21	2,991·93
	(iii) Other sources	...	...	535·98
6	Reserve and other funds	...	685·55	641·48
7	Total working capital	...	5,868·66	7,140·97
8	Loans issued	...	4,044·76	6,323·76
9	Loans recovered	...	3,224·13	5,254·26
10	Loans outstanding	...	3,427·61	4,498·40
11	Overdue	...	460·33	577·35
12	Profits	...	82·41	111·62
13	Losses	...	...	17·94

840. The progress made under membership and share capital was substantial. The membership has increased by 1·06 lakhs as against 0·98 lakhs increase in the previous year. The percentage increase is 5·5 as against 5·4 per cent of previous year. The share capital has increased by Rs. 276·44 lakhs as against Rs. 279·15 lakhs in the previous year. The position under deposits was also satisfactory. The net profits earned by all the societies show an increase of Rs. 11·27 lakhs over the net profits in the previous year.

841. The net results of the operations of different types of societies during the year are shown in the following tables :—

(Amounts in lakhs of rupees)

Type of Society	1957-58				1958-59			
	Profit		Loss		Profit		Loss	
	No. of Scs.	Amt.	No. of Scs	Amt.	No. of Scs.	Amt.	No. of Scs.	Amt.
1 State Co-op. Apex Banks	1	4·06	...	...	1	5·08	...	...
2 Central Banks ...	23	12 29	...	...	23	13 79	...	...
3 Pry. Agl. Credit Societies and Grain Banks	4,955	27·09	1,658	4·26	4,358	22·78	1,686	5·06
4 Central L.M. Bank ...	1	0 93	...	...	1	1·48	...	...
5 Pry. L.M. Banks ...	60	4 17	37	0·67	63	1 06	28	0·55
6 Pry. Non-Agl. Scs. ...	600	8·77	108	0·55	654	18·76	161	1·63
7 Non-Credit Scs. ...	...	...	...	..	181	1 42	118	0·99
	5,640	57·31	1,803	5·48	5,281	64·57	1,993	8 23

The Co-operative Movement in the State.
(Amount in thousands of rupees).

Type of Society	Number	Membership	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Value of goods	
					Received	Sold
I. All societies ...	12,949	2,021	7,14 097	6,32,376		
II Credit societies ...						
(A) Short-term ...						
(1) State Apex Bank ...	1	...	98,460	98,217		
(2) Central Co-operative Bank	23	31	1,82,632	2,70,693		
(3) Primary Credit Societies...						
(a) Agricultural ...	7,216	937	1,40,388	95,629	11,907	11,089
(b) Grain Banks ...	1,092	79	3,140	679	...	...
(c) Non-Agricultural ...	1,066	305	83,604	1,14,651	12,569	11,423
B) Long-term—						
(1) Central Land M. Bank	1	..	80,361	7,038	...	...
(2) Pry. Land M. Banks ...	99	69	28,884	6,324	...	...
III. Non-Credit Societies ...	3 421	600	1,46,625	39,145	...	...

842. (*a*) *Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies*:— The main commodities sold through these marketing societies are food-grains, cotton, oil seeds and other miscellaneous items, such as coffee seeds, sugar, textile goods, iron and cement. In addition to the sale of these articles of general use, the marketing societies distributed agricultural requisites of the farmers to the extent of 2½ crores of rupees. More than a crore and a half worth of manures and fertilisers were distributed and the value of seeds distributed comes to Rs. 22·64 lakhs. Co-operative Marketing.

(*b*) *Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society.*— The society had 233 members including the Government. Among the member societies, there were 153 marketing and 79 distributing and consumers co-operatives.

The society had on 30th June 1959, Rs. 166·000 lakhs as its share capital, of which Rs. 143·000 lakhs had been contributed by the Government and the Central financing agencies, Rs. 23·000 lakhs were the contribution of the societies towards the share capital. The reserve and other funds amounted to Rs. 118·000 lakhs. During the year, the society had a turnover of Rs. 1,87,96,000.

The business of the society has gone up from 1 : 3 to 1 : 4 when compared to the figures of the previous year.

	1957–58 Rs.	1958–59 Rs.
Purchases	16,75,000	70,25,005
Sales ...	17,40,000	78,60,000
Total turn-over ...	65,79,000	187,96,000
Profit ..	12,000	70,000 (expected)

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Processing Societies.

843. Next to marketing of agricultural produce, processing of these produce is of importance and due prominence has been given to it in the developmental schemes of co-operation. Processing activity helps the sale of goods being available for consumption of the consumers.

844. At the end of the year, there were 13 processing societies in the State.

845. *Co-operative Sugar Factories*:—There were four registered co-operative sugar factories at the end of the year in the State, *viz.*,

1. The Kampli Co-operative Sugar Factory, Bellary.
2. The Hiranyakeshi Co-operative Sugar Factory, Sankeshwar, Belgaum.
3. The Pandavapura Co-operative Sugar Factory, Mandya.
4. The Gangawati Co-operative Sugar Factory, Raichur.

846. Statistics of these societies is as follows:—

Number of societies	...	4
Number of societies in production	...	1
Number of producer members	...	5,398
Number of non-producer members	...	
(*a*) Individuals	...	2,378
(*b*) Co-operative societies	...	
		(Rs. in lakhs)
Total share capital collected by the members.	...	23·66
Total share capital collected by others	...	9·57
Total share capital contributed by the Government.	...	40·00
Reserve and other funds	...	4·64
Borrowings:		
(i) Government	...	27·49
(ii) Central financing agencies	...	49·12
(iii) State Bank of India	...	65·08
(iv) Industrial Finance Corporation	...	25·00
(v) Others	...	16·57

Production of sugar:

(*a*) Total cane crushed during the year	...	68,100 tons
(*b*) Tons of sugar produced	...	4,540 ,,
(*c*) The value of sugar realised	...	Rs. 26·69 lakhs

847. *Cotton Ginning and Pressing Societies*:—There were three cotton ginning and pressing societies at the end of the year in the State, with a membership of 1,502.

Co-operative Farming

848. There were 129 co-operative farming societies in the State at the end of the year as given below :—

Better farming societies	...	44
Joint farming societies	...	16
Tenant farming societies	...	49
Collective farming societies	...	20
		129

849. The following are the main difficulties and deficiencies which come in the way of progress of the co-operative farming societies :—

(1) There is an inclination of owners and tenants of private lands to stick to their individual ownership, possession and use of lands. They do not tolerate any encroachment, however well meant and beneficial it may be, on their rights and privileges in these respects ;

(2) General inadequacy and inferiority of government waste lands ;

(3) The agriculturists as a class are backward and are unable to adopt to the experiments in new improved methods of farming ;

(4) There is no proper village leadership which could command team spirit and loyalty of members ; and

(5) Lack of trained personnel.

850. In spite of the difficulties and deficiencies, farming societies have now better prospects of success than they had before. The Government is placing ample funds at the disposal of the co-operative department for grant of adequate financial assistance to the farming societies. The decision of the Government of India, regarding the improvement of farming societies in the country, however, envisages a very good prospect for these co-operatives.

Lift Irrigation Societies.

851. The following statistical data pertains to co-operative lift irrigation societies at the end of the year :—

		30-6-1958	*30-6-1959*
No. of societies	...	33	35
No. of members	...	1,253	1,772
		Rs.	Rs.
Share capital	...	2,40,000	3,39,000
Reserve and other funds	...	7,000	41,000
Working capital	...	11,13,000	12,20,000
Government loan	...	7,92,000	7,62,000

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852. These irrigation societies commanded 8,965 acres of land as against 6,673 acres at the end of the previous year.

853. The lift irrigation societies have helped their members to get better yields from the lands which have to depend entirely on the rains but for this supply of water. The Government has given assistance by way of loans to these societies for purchase of machinery and other necessary things.

Milk Supply Co-operatives.

854. There were 68 Milk Supply Co-operative Societies, including two Milk Supply Unions, one in Bellary and the other in Dharwar District, at the end of the year in the State.

855. These societies purchased milk valued at Rs. 10,72,000 and sold milk valued at Rs. 11,94,000 and milk products valued at Rs. 8,000.

856. The primary societies at the production level issue loans for the purchase of milk animals, supply cattle feed to the animals of the members and pool the milk production and pass on the same to the unions for sale mainly to domestic consumption, hostels, hospitals and institutions.

Consumers' Co-operatives

857. There were 379 (384) consumers' co-operatives in the State at the end of the year, with a total working capital amounting to Rs. 52,43,000. The borrowings from central financing agencies amounted to Rs. 4,73,000, while from other sources (including deposits) they amounted to Rs 6,94,000.

858. One hundred and ninety-seven Primary Co-operative stores have made a net profit amounting to Rs. 3,77,000, while 86 stores suffered losses to the extent of Rs. 82,000.

859. The commodities handled by these stores societies were food-stuffs, groceries, cloth (both handloom and mill made), drugs, various consumer goods, vegetables, fruits, etc., and fuel.

860. Concessions or rebates on cash sales to members and non-members were allowed by some of these societies and such rebates helped to develop their business.

Industrial Societies.

861. A. Weavers' Co-operative Societies :—

The policy of canalising the financial assistance to handloom weavers from the less fund through co-operatives was continued by the All India Handloom Board.

(1) *Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies*.— There were 557 (537) primary weavers' co-operative societies with a membership of 88,523 (78,389). The paid-up share capital and working capital of these societies were Rs. 29,24,000 (Rs. 28,26,000) and Rs. 1,79,14,000 (Rs. 1,78,15,000), respectively.

These societies had 118 sales depots, four pattern-making factories and 44 dye houses.

(2) *Central Weavers' Co-operative Societies*:— There were five central weavers' co-operative societies with a membership of 389. The paid-up share capital and working capital were Rs. 68,000 and Rs. 2,98,000, respectively.

(3) *State Weavers' Co-operative Societies*.— (*i*) *The Mysore State Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore*:—The society had a membership of 40, all being societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1·73 lakhs. The working capital of the society at the end of the year was Rs. 18·56 lakhs. The society had borrowed Rs. 16·82 lakhs.

With a view to provide marketing facilities to the affiliated silk weavers' societies, arrangements have been made to open two emporia in the State, one at Davanagere in Chitradurga District and the other at Bangalore.

(*ii*) *The Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore*:—This society had a membership of 107 societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1·71 lakhs. The total borrowings amounted to Rs. 22·24 lakhs. The working capital at the end of the year was Rs. 24·34 lakhs.

The society mainly produces "Kambalies".

(iii) *The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore*.— The society has implemented several schemes sanctioned out of the Mill Cess Funds for the amelioration of handloom weavers. Sales emporia have been opened and working in many places of the State. It has opened many production centres for the manufacture of handloom fabrics. It supplies the yarn required by the primary societies. The mobile sales van tours the State for the sale of handloom fabrics besides conducting propaganda.

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The society had a membership of 366 (251) with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3·77 (Rs. 4·86) lakhs at the end of the year. The total borrowings amounted to Rs. 48·55 (Rs. 24·38) lakhs. The working capital was Rs. 54·22 (Rs. 31·10) lakhs.

The society had 42 sales depots, three pattern-making factories and three dye houses.

(iv) *The Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore*:—This society had a membership of 840 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 0·84 lakhs. Its working capital amounted to Rs. 1·62 lakhs at the end of the year. The society had one sales depot and it had sold goods valued at Rs. 5·32 lakhs.

(v) *The Mysore State Powerloom Silk Manufacture Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore*:—This society had 295 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1·42 lakhs. Its working capital was Rs. 1·74 lakhs.

862. *B. The other Industrial Societies*:—These societies consisted of industrial societies formed under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme and others which did not come under this scheme. They numbered, in all, 1,038 societies at the end of the year.

863. During the year, the small-scale industries loan disbursed amounted to Rs. 9,02,925.

Co-operative Housing.

864. The co-operative housing societies continued to implement the following schemes :—

(*a*) The Central Government Schemes :—
  (i) Low Income Group Housing.
  (ii) Industrial Housing.

(*b*) The State Government Housing :—
  (i) Urban Housing.
  (ii) Rural Housing.

865. At the end of the year, there were 305 primary housing societies and one House Building Corporation. The 305 primary housing societies had a membership of 28,206 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 20,24,000 and a working capital of Rs. 1,42,56,000.

866. The House Building Corporation had 1,138 (946) members on its roll with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,56,000 (Rs. 2,20,000) and a working capital of Rs. 1,17,70,000 (Rs. 94,86,000). The primary societies have constructed 3,331 independent houses valued at

Rs. 1,57,51,000 and 240 tenements valued at Rs. 4,32,000. The Corporation has built 716 independent houses valued at Rs. 44,84,000.

867. Liberal financial assistance was made available to the Backward Class Housing Societies from time to time.

Miscellaneous types of Non-Credit Societies.

868. At the end of the year, there were 234 non-credit agricultural societies and 209 non-credit non-agricultural societies in the State.

869. Crop protection societies, land improvement societies, better living societies, ladies co-operative societies, societies for the amelioration of conditions of labour, societies for the rehablitation of Ex Servicemen and Displaced persons, educational societies, fisheries societies and so on, are classified as non-credit societies. The following statement gives a few financial data about these non-credit societies in the State as on 30th June 1959.

	Agricultural non-credit societies	Non-agricultural non-credit societies
1. No. of societies	234	209
2. No. of members	31,093	24,593
	(Rs. in thousands)	
3. Paid-up share capital ...	676	604
4. Working capital	2,583	2,132
5. Borrowings	795	501

Co-operative Training and Education.

870. The three co-operative training schools in the State at Mysore, Mercara and Dharwar continued to train at the rate of 80 candidates each per session of six months; a fourth school has recently been established at Bangalore for imparting special training to the auditors of this Department. This school trains 50 candidates per session of six months.

871. As far as the training of non-officials is concerned, the scheme sponsored by the All India Co-operative Union has been taken up for implementation by the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute during the year.

Statutory functions of the Department.

872. Audit :—Out of 11,539 societies which had to be audited, 11,278 were audited, leaving 261 societies unaudited at the close of the year.

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873. Supersession:—At the end of the year, the managing committees of 56 societies were under supersession.

874. Liquidation:—There were 680 societies under liquidation at the end of the year.

875. Prosecution:—Out of 241 cases for disposal during the year, eight cases ended in conviction, five cases were acquitted and the rest were pending at the end of the year.

876. Disputes:—Out of 20,129 disputes for disposa during the year, 14,519 disputes were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,610 at the end of the year.

877. Act and Rules:—The new Co-operative Act and Rules consolidating the laws prevailing in the different areas of the State after the States' Reorganisation was framed during the year. The Act received the assent of the President of the Indian Union on 11th August 1959.

878. Grants-in-aid:—During the year, a sum of Rs. 2,29,127 was sanctioned by way of subventions to co-operative societies in the State.

Conclusion.

879. Cost of working of the Department:—The cost of working of the Department for the year was Rs. 43,77,021.

880. The Co-operative Movement in Mysore has had a satisfactory progress during the year 1958-59. The co-operatives have played a substantial role in the increased agricultural productivity and have been steadily extending their services in this context. The total amount of loans advanced by societies of all types during the year exceeded Rs. 6323·76 lakhs as against Rs. 4044·76 lakhs in the previous year. The short-term, medium-term and long-term loans advanced by the agricultural credit societies, marketing societies and the land mortgage banks recorded an increase from Rs. 1090·56 lakhs to Rs. 1309·42 lakhs.

881. The State partnership for linking up agricultural credit with marketing, processing, storage, etc., and the results achieved are encouraging. The co-operatives are taking their legitimate place in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks. The co-operatives have been trying to put into practice the philosophy that "every member of a rural family should be made a member

of a co-operative society". The State has entered into partnership with the co-operatives and had contributed more than Rs. 195 lakhs towards the share capital of various co-operatives in the State. This state-partnership, it may be expected to give added strength and infuse new vigour and confidence to the movement and help it in fulfilling its destiny in a socialistic pattern of society.

(v) Marketing.

General

882. Marketing has been recognised as the most important factor governing the advancement of the agricultural population.

Administration of Agricultural Markets Acts

883. (*a*) *Agricultural Produce Markets Acts*:—The following four Agricultural Produce Markets Acts were administered during the year:—

1. The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act 1939 and Rules thereunder.
2. The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act 1939 and Rules thereunder.
3. The Hyderabad Agricultural Produce Markets Act (1330 Fasli) and Rules thereunder.
4. The Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act 1933 and Rules thereunder.

There were 60 (57) Regulated Markets in the State, of which 55 (54) were functioning during the year.

Income and Expenditure

The total income derived and expenditure incurred by the several regulated markets in the State during the year were Rs. 20,22,671-38 (Rs. 16,60,930) and Rs. 11,51,090-65 (Rs. 11,20,299), respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 8,71,400-73, (Rs. 5,40,931).

Arrivals of Commodities into Regulated Markets.

The estimated value of Agricultural Produce regulated was about Rs. 200 crores, of which the marketable surplus was about Rs. 125 crores, *i.e.*, 62½ per cent of the total value. Out of this marketable surplus, about 60 (39) per cent, *i.e.*, 75 (48) crores worth of commodities has been sold through regulated markets during the year. This increase in arrivals was mostly due to the bringing up more agricultural produce into the market by Agriculturists who have been given all necessary facilities to

market their produce in the Regulated Market by providing open auction system, correct weighment and measurement, prompt payment and regulating the market charges which will go a long way for better marketing of their produce.

(*b*) *Weights and Measures Acts* :—In pursuance of the decision of the Government of India on the uniform adoption of Metric System in the country, the Government of Mysore have accordingly taken steps to introduce the system in the three districts of Bangalore, Raichur and Dharwar and in all the Regulated Market areas and Government Departments in the State with effect from 1st October 1958.

During the year, as many as 4,75,780 (1,90,621) weights and measures were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 1,42,578-44 (Rs. 1,14,639-03) was collected as testing and stamping fee.

(*c*) *The Agricultural Produce Grading and Marketing Act* :—(1) *Eggs* :—The total number of eggs graded in the State both under compulsory and voluntary basis and their value during the year was as follows :—

	1957-58	*1958-59*
No. of Hen eggs graded ...	6,68,518	5,68,522
Value ...	Rs. 90,759-78	Rs. 77,486-90
No. of Duck eggs graded ...	31,962	15,572
Value ...	Rs. 3,036	Rs. 1,681-98

(2) *Oranges* :—The Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore, continued to grade oranges during the year.

(3) *Tobacco* :—The grading of Flue cured Virginia Tobacco as per the Agmark specifications was continued by the Mysore Tobacco Company Ltd., Bangalore, at their grading station at White Field. The total quantity graded and their value during the year were 4,02,154 (4,63,341) lbs. and Rs. 1,53,187-33, (Rs. 2,38,638-50), respectively.

(*d*) *Warehouses Acts* :—By the end of 1958-59, three State Warehouses at Raichur, Mysore and Hubli and two Central Warehouses at Gadag and Davanagere were functioning.

The warehouses provided not only scientific storage facilities to the Agriculturists to market their produce at a better price but also helped them to raise credits on the produce.

884. The following four schemes were taken up for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan period :- Progress of Plan Schemes

(1) *Integrated Scheme for improvement of Market Intelligence* :—On the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee and on the lines suggested by the Government of India, an Integrated Scheme for improvement of Market Intelligence has been taken up for implementation during 1957-58 and the same was continued during the year also.

This scheme envisages the dissemination of market news and intelligence through the Regional Radio Stations of Dharwar and Bangalore. During the year, market news and intelligence in respect of 31 commodities as prevailed in 31 different markets in the State were obtained daily through telegrams and disseminated through the Radio.

Weekly reviews as on every Friday comprising of the arrivals, sales and stock position and prices of almost all commodities in respect of important markets in the State were prepared and sent every week to All India Radio, Bangalore, for broadcast on every Tuesday. In addition to the above, the weekly, monthly and quarterly bulletins on prices, arrivals and stocks at the end of the month were supplied to Central and State Governments and to some of the local authorities, N. E. S. Blocks and Village Panchayats.

(2) *Scheme for Survey and Research* :—This scheme envisages the publication of survey reports and to bring up-to-date the old reports on the marketing of Agricultural and live-stock commodities and make it available to the public. During the year, the survey reports on marketing of groundnuts and cotton taken up in the year 1957-58, were completed during the year.

(3) *Development of Regulated Markets* :—with a view to give financial assistance to the needy Regulated Markets for acquisition of land required for establishment of

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Market Yards and to develop them and provide necessary amenities, such as rest house, auction platforms, cattle shed, water supply arrangements, electrification, sanitation, etc., a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 (Rs. 5, 33, 000) was given in the form of loan to six markets during the year.

(4) *Grading* :—A scheme for establishment of four grading stations in the State to grade and mark butter and ghee and edible oils at a total cost of Rs. 84,000 for the plan period was sanctioned during the year.

Export.

885. This scheme envisages to grade butter and ghee and edible oil, so as to ensure better price to the producer and quality to the consumer.

886. The Government persued a policy of Licencing Co-operatives liberally for the export of onions and chillies to outside countries as per the directions of the Centre during the year.

887. Forty-five(30) co-operative societies in the State were given permits for the export of onions and chillies to Ceylon.

Publicity and Propaganda.

888. Publicity and propaganda of the activities of the Marketing Department was done by arranging shows and demonstrations in mofussil places and the advantages of the Regulated Markets and Grading were brought to the notice of the visitors through charts, maps and other exhibits.

Seminar.

889. The Seminar on Regulated Markets on All India basis was organised by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, at Mysore in January 1959, to discuss the problems of Regulated Markets and other allied subjects and decisions were taken among other things, on the following :—

1 Constitution of Market Commitees ; 2 Formation of Market Yards and amenities to be provided ; 3. Collection of Market Fees on *ad valorem* basis ; 4. Creation of an independent Marketing Department ; 5. Creation of Marketing Fund ; 6. Creation of State Marketing Board or Advisory Committee ; 7 Creation of Special Cadre of Secretaries and other technical staff ; 8. Elimination of Commission Agents gradually, and 9. Introduction of Open Auction System.

Conclusion.

890. The concept of Agricultural Marketing does not restrict its activity only to the regulation of markets. Regulation of markets is only a part of Agricultural Marketing. It has to be linked with other anciliary activities, such as Grading, Transport, Warehousing, Financing and Co-operative Marketing. For this purpose, several schemes have been taken up by the Department in the Second Five Year Plan.

891. The important anciliary in Agricultural Marketing is the Weights and Measures, which play an important role in it. It ensures correct weighment and measurement to the seller as well as buyer and consumer. To have uniformity throughout the country, the Metric System of Weights and Measures has been introduced. This will help the producers and others to compare the prices of commodities in different markets in no time.

892. Hence, there is no doubt these will help to co-ordinate the several aspects of Agricultural Marketing and to place the Agricultural Marketing on a scientific basis.